

Sloan-Duployan Phonography.



LEARNERS'  
READING BOOK.

PART I.



PRICE (with Part II.)  $1\frac{1}{3}$ .





MODERN SHORTHAND.  
SLOAN-DUPLOYAN PHONOGRAPHY.

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Learners' Reading Book,

Containing Tests on each Lesson of the "Instructor."

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Exercises arranged by  
J. D. SLOAN.

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PART I.

The Key to Part I. is Part II. and Vice Versa.

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SIXTH EDITION.



HEADQUARTERS :  
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ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.



## PREFACE.

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In this edition of "Learners' Reading Book," the exercises have been completely reconstructed. Instead of being general, as in former editions, each exercise corresponds with a lesson in the "Instructor," thus enabling students to have practice on any particular point they may desire.

The book is issued in two parts of equal size, each being the key to the other. By many, this will be considered preferable to the arrangement of former editions of having the key opposite each page, and will be more adapted to school use.

In addition to separate outlines, sentences in shorthand and ordinary print are given with each exercise, so that students secure practical reading and writing practice from the very commencement of their study.

Once the student has gone carefully through the exercises in Parts I. and II., for suitable and extra reading and writing practice, he (or she) should peruse "Æsop's Fables," and then take up the study of "Reporters' Rules and Abbreviations."

J. D. SLOAN.

## EXERCISE 1.

(On First Lesson of "Instructor.")

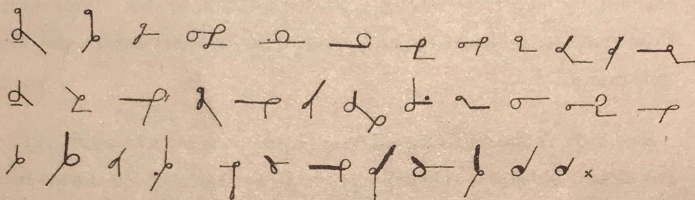
(A)

Transcribe into Shorthand :

Abode, cove, code, dough, fraught, grotto, abbot, abroad, tract, trough,  
 throw, vogue, poke, towed, abduct, took, talk, coke, tobacco, abut,  
 balk, cataract, brew, attract, tattoo, adapt, tag, fraud, frock,  
 provoke, grove, bravo, froth, core.

(B)

Transcribe into Longhand :



(C)

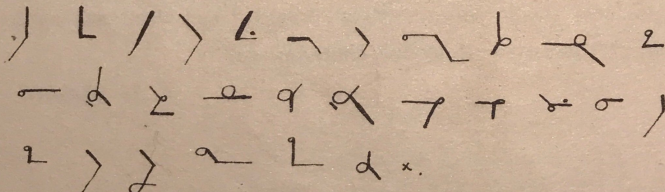
## CONCEALED VOWELS.

Transcribe into Shorthand :

Garter, bird, verger, darker, guard, verb, fourth, border, targe, part, future,  
 Turk, carve, carp, girt, dart, carter, Bert, joker, coffer, braggart,  
 cargo, talker, fracture, forger, afford, forbear, voter.

(D)

Transcribe into Longhand :



(E)

In these sentences the first twelve word-signs are used ("Instructor"  
 pp. 38 and 39), also dot for "I, a, an;" and "au" for "of."



## Transcribe into Shorthand :

- (1) The Order of the Garter. (2) A very good photograph of the Duke.  
 (3) Very few of the people could go. (4) Throw the tub overboard.  
 (5) Give the crew their grog. (6) The cutter overtook the barque.  
 (7) The Jew had on a drab coat. (8) Put the pot on the top of the  
 hob. (9) Cut a path through the park. (10) I bought that book  
 for Bert. (11) Order the cab to be there at 9. (12) Could these  
 go by boat?

(F)

## Transcribe into Longhand :

- (1) o - d - — — p x (2) / — — p o - d x  
 (3) 1 - d - — — p x (4) o - — — — p x (5) -  
 9 / 1 - d x (6) / — — — — p o x (7) p  
 9 - / — — / x (8) / - p . d x (9) d  
 d h o - — — x (10) d — — — — d \ — — — —  
 d x (11) 1 - / / L - / x (12) / \ — — — — p o s x

## EXERCISE 2.

(On Second Lesson of "Instructor.")

(A)

## Transcribe into Shorthand :

Faith, bail, coolly, legal, football, trick, credit, evoke, eject, elbow, Bradley,  
 evade, elude, gaol, rogue, blow, detail, raw, vault, occult, luff,  
 deal, crabby, adult, era, deeply, dally, edit, frail, feudal, breed,  
 pretty, freak, prelate, brawl, lore, jury.

(B)

## Transcribe into Longhand :

v - - - - r l g l k d d l  
 h p h p e b s g t i l l  
 v v v - - - - p - - - - d v d



(C)

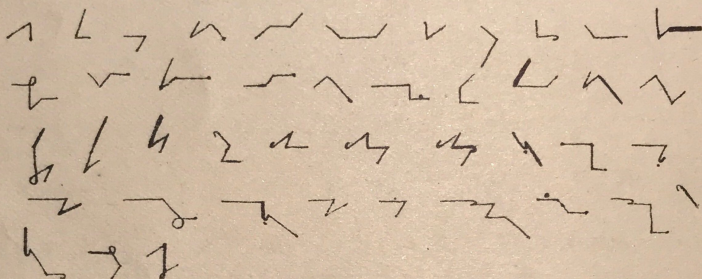
## CONCEALED VOWELS.

Transcribe into Shorthand :

Big, dip, effect, profit, collect, carpet, bullet, guilt, filled, bled, kit, bet, filter, clipper, bitter, letter, forfeit, liberty, bell, dell, fill, till, peg, pick, Baltic, cleft, deck, led, picture, lift, debt, figure click, belt, fetter, abet, beleaguer, electro, default, tepid, tippie, graphic, tragedy, frolic, large.

(D)

Transcribe into Longhand :



(E)

In these sentences the next four word signs are used, in addition to those used for Exercise 1.

Transcribe into Shorthand :

- (1) Hurrah for the old flag. (2) To victory or the grave. (3) Part of the bridge will break. (4) Could there be any truth in it? (5) The beggar took the food, gladly. (6) Are there any people in the theatre? (7) Rocked in the cradle of the deep. (8) The bird flew through the air. (9) The detective followed up the clue. (10) I left the cup on the table. (11) Let Peter read the tale. (12) I will go to the old abbey. (13) The people are in favour of Free Trade.

(F)

Transcribe into Longhand :

- (1) - - x (2) - x  
(3) - x (4) - - x



- (5) - - - x      (6) - - - x  
 (7) - - x      (8) - - x  
 (9) - - - x      (10) - - - x  
 (11) - - - - - x      (12) - - - - x

## EXERCISE 3.

(On Third Lesson of "Instructor.")

(A)

Transcribe into Shorthand :

Easy, eclipse, chapel, cheaper, chew, chateau, cheesecake, shows, seethe,  
 abolish, ace, amass, amateur, armpit, attach, gross, malady,  
 lasso, flame, lazy, freeze, female, moulder, muddy, sabot,  
 suppose, subdue, meal, flash, seedy, shallow.

(B)

Transcribe into Longhand :

x

(C)

## CONCEALED VOWELS.

Transcribe into Shorthand :

Abcess, remorse, rumble, grasses, rampart, ramrod, restless, restrict,  
 search, ringdove, rancho, arrange, ransack, rashly, receiver,  
 resource, ringlet, rinse, wrangle, wrongfully, rump, run, rummage,  
 rustic, ranche, scissors, horses, forces, reciprocate, receptive,  
 orange.

(D)

Transcribe into Longhand :

y z e h y g l z z  
 y g h y g l e d z d  
 x f p m y z w g s q

(E)

In these sentences the next nine word-signs are used, down to the word "which."

Transcribe into Shorthand :

- (1) Is there much risk in the journey? (2) No, the road is well patrolled by police. (3) The sale of the property will take place to-morrow. (4) The traitor will be shot at break of dawn. (5) A member of the club says that the fees should be raised. (6) Look at the chateau on the hill, does it not make a pretty view? (7) The maps in the new atlas are not coloured. (8) The approach to the church is very bare. (9) Sit in the shadow of the elm trees. (10) I did not receive the journal before Saturday. (11) The neck of the bottle is too narrow for the brush. (12) Show me the field in which the cattle show is to take place.

(F)

Transcribe into Longhand :

- (1) - - - - - - - (2) - - - - - - by police. (3) - - - - - - - - - . (4) - - - - - - - - - . (5) - - - - - - - - - - - - . (6) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - ? (7) - - - - - - - - - . (8) - - - - - - - - . (9) - - - - - - - - . (10) - - - - - - - - . (11) - - - - - - - - - - - . (12) - - - - - - - - - - - - - .





L { < < < < < < < }

(E)

In these sentences the corresponding word-signs are used, down to the word "slight."

Transcribe into Shorthand:

- (1) The travellers missed their way in the mist. (2) Each wave which breaks over the vessel adds to its distress. (3) The weight of the parcel is too much to go by post. (4) This statue is the work of a great sculptor. (5) The witness swore that he spoke the truth. (6) Be slow to speak but quick to hear. (7) The tornado struck the castle with great force. (8) Soon after, the smack was seen to cross the water. (9) This is the way it worked for some days. (10) In spite of the storm, the ship struggled bravely to reach the shelter of the coast. (11) The aquatic sports will be held close to the west pier. (12) The goods were seized by the coast-guard, but the smuggler escaped.

(F)

Transcribe into Longhand:

(1) - L - U - S - X - J - L - G - X (2) L -  
 F - L - U - L - L - X (3) - L - L - L - L - L - X  
 (4) - L - L - L - L - L - X (5) - L - L - L - L - L - X  
 (6) - L - L - L - L - L - X (7) - L - L - L - L - L - X  
 L - L - L - L - L - X (8) - L - L - L - L - L - X (9) - L -  
 L - L - L - L - L - X (10) L - L - L - L - L - X  
 L - L - L - L - L - X (11) L - L - L - L - L - X  
 L - L - L - L - L - X (12) - L - L - L - L - L - X  
 L - L - L - L - L - X



## EXERCISE 5.

(On Fifth Lesson of "Instructor.")

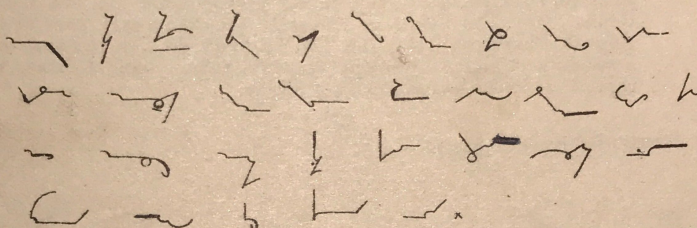
(A)

Transcribe into Shorthand:

Abandon, scandal, abdomen, ascent, analysis, ancestor, apprentice, arson, assassin, darken, deafen, induce, canal, cancel, energy, respond, oblong, unravel, remand, sunny, banker, insistent, balcony, botany, bronze, casino, blazon, agony, elephant, enamel, bond, funnel.

(B)

Transcribe into Longhand:



(C)

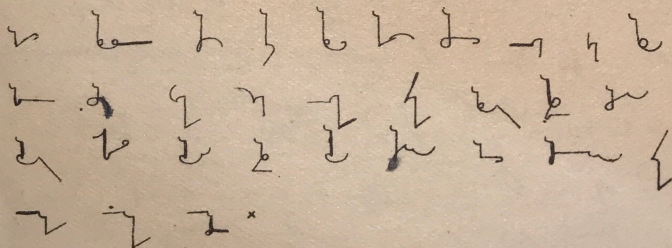
Small quadrants used for am, em, im, and om, um, before p and b.

Transcribe into Shorthand:

Empire, empannel, empress, impoverish, ample, ember, amble, ambuscade, embalm, embark, embarrass, embattle, embed, embezzle, emblazon, imbitter, impeach, impel, implicate, importer, impose, umpire, umbrage, tumble, crumble, trumpet, swamp, temple, tremble, temper, temperate, encumber.

(D)

Transcribe into Longhand:



(E)

In these sentences the next ten word signs are used, down to "you, your."

Transcribe into Shorthand :

- (1) London is the capital of England. (2) The man looks very decent, I think you should engage him. (3) The imports into the country have largely increased. (4) The assassin was seen to ascend the scaffold with trembling steps. (5) The French failed to invade England. (6) Our men met with a dogged resistance as they entered the wood. (7) The children clapped their hands when the curtain rose. (8) A person of great ability should be chosen to undertake this important and dangerous work. (9) The plans were very simple but many of the people could not understand them. (10) The Strait of Dover is the narrowest part of the English Channel. (11) The two brothers do not resemble one another very much although they are twins. (12) Athens, the capital of Greece, stands on a peninsula.

(F)

Transcribe into Longhand :

- (1) \ - o - e - d - r - G - o - r - x (2) v  
 7 - u - d - L - 7 - x (3) c - / - r - h - c - u - c  
 w - - - o - o - w - x (4) o - w - - - 2 - o  
 - e - x (5) r - o - / - | - g - w - x  
 (6) - f - c - b - \ - w - - g - d - r - G - x  
 (7) - v - o - - - o - d - u - o - d - e - x  
 (8) - f - G - / - w - u - - - b - x (9) -  
 d - c - o - \ - r - - j - x (10) - 1 - o - h - u - u  
 7 - 7 - v - G - x (11) o - - - o - e - . - e - c - y -  
 (12) - d - L - c - f - o - e - r - - - j - x



(G)

Transcribe into Shorthand :

## THE SWALLOW.

In May the swallow comes back to the nest he built last year. He has been away across the sea to a warm country. He goes there every winter for he cannot live in the cold, but in spring he comes back to his old nest, and we are very much pleased to see him.

(H)

Transcribe into Longhand :

. — p — s .  
 . h a w l — — e — { c o u .  
 f x " 7 p , c z v b — g — v  
 g c \ 7 , w \ ~ v — z v — o  
 | v / — / — w o r x

## EXERCISE 6.

(On Sixth Lesson of "Instructor.")

(A)

Transcribe into Shorthand :

Incline, lounge, flounce, finery, canine, ensign, final, define, brine, swine,  
 China, loudly, vowed, outgrow, outlaw, pouch, cowl, flower, bowed,  
 espouse, gouge, mouse, elephantine, brigantine.

(B)

Transcribe into Longhand :

o h l z a n e b e  
 b o w l e b o w l e  
 o n o n o n o n o

(c)

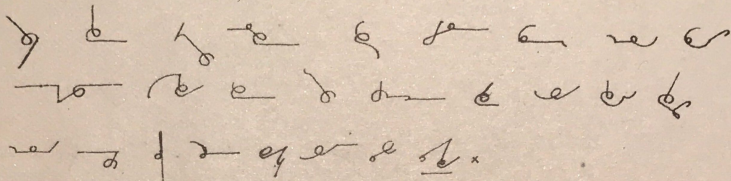
*(Small circle used for "i" long, except in proper names.)*

Transcribe into Shorthand :

Lloyd, eloined, embroidery, devoid, jointstock, foible, enjoyed, enjoined,  
cloister, buoyant, apply, clairvoyant, coinage, dyed, abide, reside,  
cried, Brighton, magpie, Blyth, Carlisle, defied, cycloid, enjoiner,  
rhomboid, Croydon.

(D)

Transcribe into Longhand :



(E)

For these sentences, the word-signs down to "I will" (p. 40) should be learned.

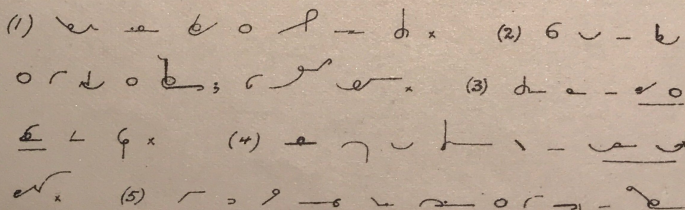
*(Small circle used for "i" long, except in proper names.)*

Transcribe into Shorthand :

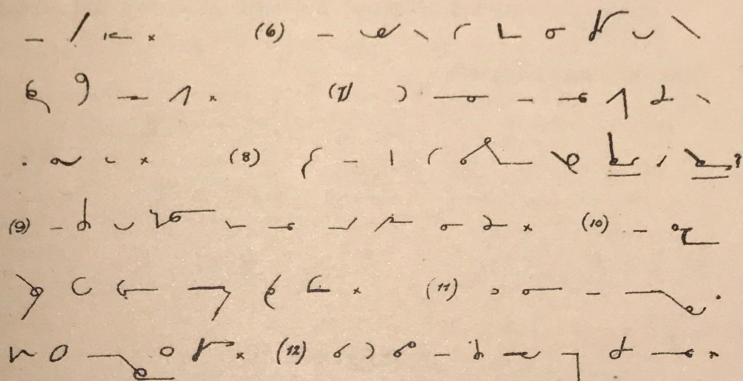
- (1) There are sixteen ounces to the pound in avoirdupois weight, but only twelve in troy weight. (2) A man named Lloyd applied for the appointment. (3) Put some oil on the joint to stop the noise. (4) Those who were by the river-side gathered wild flowers. (5) Do not wrangle about such a trifle. (6) The messenger galloped around the town and cried the joyful news in a loud voice. (7) The spider tries to decoy the fly into its trap. (8) I will go to Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, for a few days. (9) The first turbine passenger steamer was tried on the Clyde, in 1901. (10) What was the size of the oil painting which you wished to buy? (11) The bread-fruit tree is a native of the South Sea Islands. (12) A double vowel sound is called a diphthong.

(F)

Transcribe into Longhand :







## EXERCISE 7.

On Seventh Lesson of "Instructor."

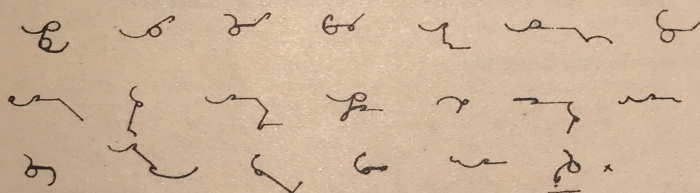
(A)

Transcribe into Shorthand:

Circlet, Denmark, observatory, survey, mercantile, Marcus, siren, serpentine, mirth, lizard, certify, serenade, mortgage, murky, surface, sharpen, martin, serfdom, Martello, mart.

(B)

Transcribe into Longhand:



(C)

(Lengthened "d" used for t-d, d-d, &amp;c.)

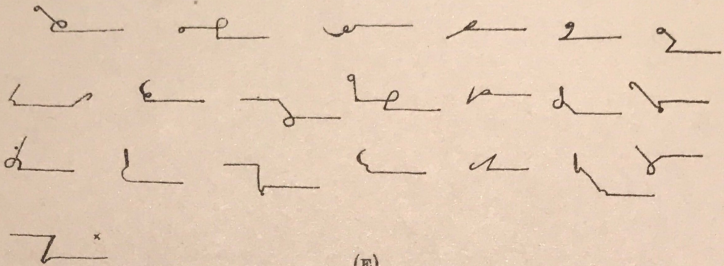
Transcribe into Shorthand:

Traded, parted, credit, validity, banditti, scented, flooded, printed, invented, penetrated, collected, acted, drafted, enchanted, indicted,

forwarded, unseated, cheated, departed, absurdity, acquainted, emptied.

(D)

Transcribe into Longhand :



(E)

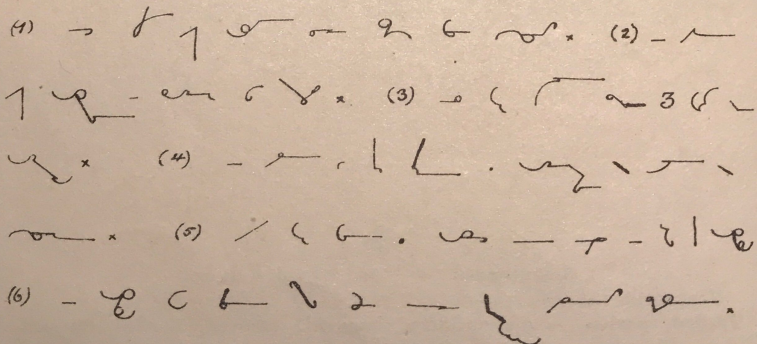
For these sentences, memorise the remaining portions of pages 40 and 41 of the "Instructor."

Transcribe into Shorthand :

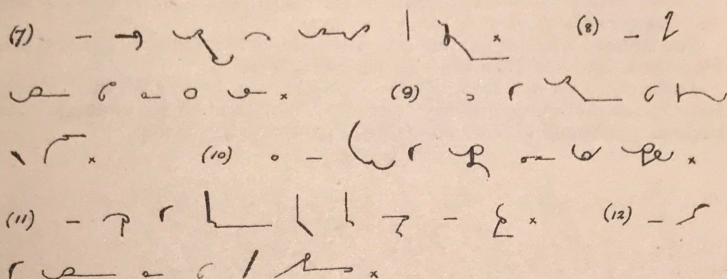
- (1) The suspected man was arrested on a charge of murder. (2) I do not doubt the man's sincerity. (3) The King was mortally wounded by the assassin's knife. (4) As the diver emerged from the water he was greeted with cheers. (5) It was ascertained that the enemy had issued letters of marque. (6) The body of a great whale floated on the surface. (7) The camel is called the ship of the desert. (8) Sarcasm is a sharp weapon in skilful hands. (9) Have you seen the new marble statue in the conservatory? (10) The result of the battle was uncertain till the reserves were called up. (11) Did you observe the great sword over the mantelpiece? (12) The frames were supplied in assorted sizes.

(F)

Transcribe into Longhand :







## EXERCISE 8.

Phrases made by joining together the respective symbols for each word.

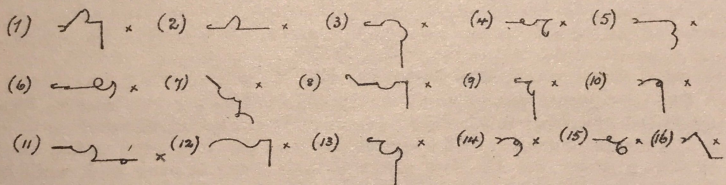
(A)

Transcribe into Shorthand:

- (1) At the same time. (2) What is the good of. (3) We are not to be.  
 (4) I am glad to say. (5) It is much the same. (6) I would like to know.  
 (7) Not at all. (8) He does not know. (9) So much the better. (10) What is the matter?  
 (11) It may be said. (12) It has been done. (13) It can be said. (14) To get at the. (15) Which was to be.  
 (16) That is not the way.

(B)

Transcribe into Longhand:



## MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES IN LEARNERS' STYLE.

No. I.

A STRONG FARMER.

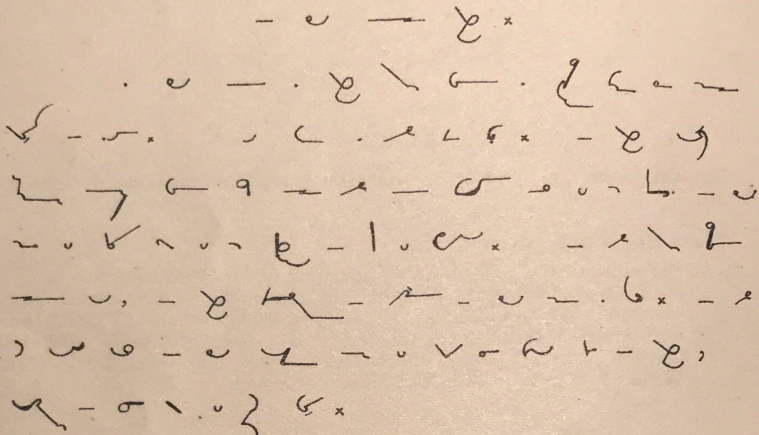
A nobleman once took a journey from London to strive with a Scotch farmer who was greatly famed as a wrestler. He found the Scotchman working in a field close to the hedge which enclosed it. His lordship entered the field, and having tied his horse to a tree, said to the farmer:

"I have heard wonderful reports of your skill, and I have come a long way to prove which of us is the better wrestler."

The farmer, without answering, seized the nobleman and pitched him over the hedge, and then went on with his work.

As the other slowly rose from the ground, the farmer asked: "Well, have you anything more to say to me?" "No," replied his lordship, "but perhaps you would be kind enough to throw over my horse."

#### No. II.

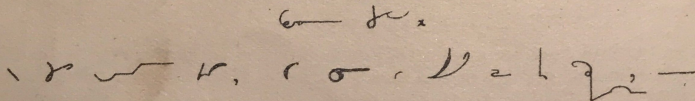


#### No. III.

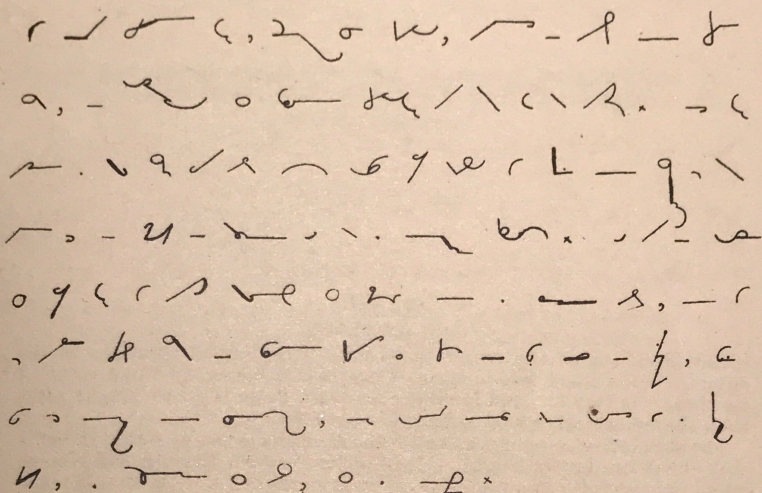
##### THE FROG AND THE GEESSE.

Two wild geese, when about to start southwards for the winter, were entreated by a frog to take him with them. On the geese agreeing to do so if a means to convey him could be devised, the frog produced a stalk of strong grass, got the two geese to take it one at each end, while he clung to it in the middle by his mouth. In this manner the three were making their journey, when they were noticed by some men, who loudly expressed their admiration of the plan and wondered who had been clever enough to discover it. The frog, opening his mouth to say "It was I," lost his hold, fell to the earth, and was dashed to pieces.

#### No. IV.







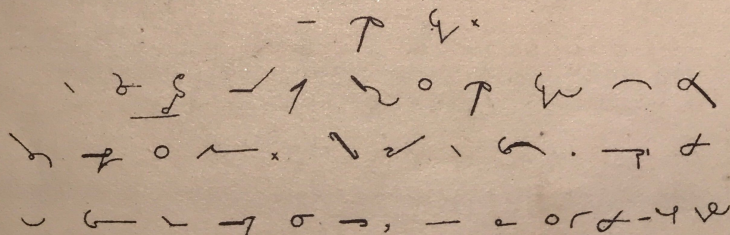
## No. V.

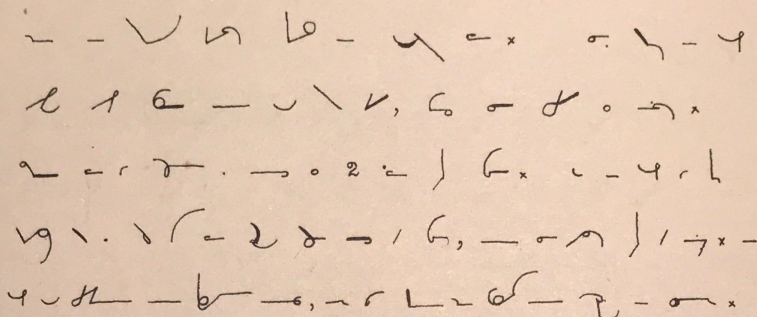
## THE OAK.

A fine oak is one of the most picturesque of trees. The wooden walls of old England owe their strength to the timber of the oak, which for its size and durability, is better suited for ship-building than that of any other tree. Except the cedar, no tree is so remarkable for the stoutness of its limbs. They do not spring from the trunk, but divide from it, and thus it is sometimes difficult to know which is stem and which is branch.

There are many oaks known to be over a thousand years old, but the oldest is on the island of Cos, and is supposed to be 2,900 years of age.

## No. VI





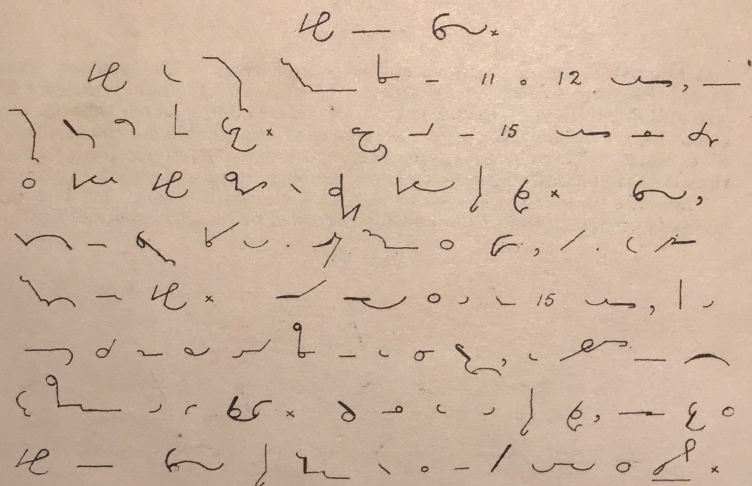
## No. VII.

## THE ANTELOPE.

Antelopes are chiefly found in Africa. The largest specimen of the antelope is the eland, which is equal in size to a horse. Unlike most of its kind, it is very fat, and for this reason its flesh is more sought after than that of any other wild animal in South Africa.

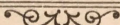
The smallest species of antelope is the chamois [shah m wah], it being only about two feet in height. It inhabits Western Europe, and is to be found only on lofty mountain ranges such as the Alps. Its skin is made into a soft leather known as chamois leather.

## No. VIII.





# PUBLICATIONS, &c.



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